National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Climate change and natural disasters: Integrating science and practice to protect health

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Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Hydro-meteorological disasters are the focus of this paper. The authors examine, to which extent climate change increases their frequency and intensity. METHODS: Review of IPCC-projections of climate-change related extreme weather events and related literature on health effects. RESULTS: Projections show that climate change is likely to increase the frequency, intensity, duration, and spatial distribution of a range of extreme weather events over coming decades. CONCLUSIONS: There is a need for strengthened collaboration between climate scientists, the health researchers and policy-makers as well as the disaster community to jointly develop adaptation strategies to protect human.

Source: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3525950

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Extreme Weather Event, Temperature

Extreme Weather Event: Drought, Flooding, Hurricanes/Cyclones, Landslides, Wildfires

Temperature: Extreme Cold, Extreme Heat

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

General Health Impact

Mitigation/Adaptation: ☑

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

Resource Type: ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Resilience: ☑

capacity of an individual, community, or institution to dynamically and effectively respond or adapt to shifting climate impact circumstances while continuing to function

A focus of content

Timescale: ☑

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified